The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter, September 30, 1912, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 14, NO. 12. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924. WHOLE NO. 687.

CHILD LABOR EVIL AFFECTS NATION; IS NOT STATE QUESTION

Why should the regulation of child labor be considered a state question?

Why should the surveyor's imaginary line stay the protection of potential men and women?

"To promote the general welfare" is one of the first declarations in the federal constitution.

What is more important than the conservation of childhood? Surely, provision for healthy and happy children should come under the general welfare clause.

Liberty, free speech and free locomotion are not state questions. They are inherent in every adult.

Have not children inherent rights? And do not these transcend state boundaries?

When the government destroys live stock to prevent the spread of disease and pays the owner for the loss of his cattle, no objection is raised by state rights' advocates.

But when it is proposed that government check the stunting of future citizens, the state rights' cry is raised.

Child protection is not a local question. It leaps over state lines. Citizens of our nation can not escape the evils of child exploitation even in one state. Like a contagion its baneful influence extends throughout the land.

To say, for instance, that California citizens have no interest in Alabama child labor, or vice versa, is to ignore modern social concepts.

This may not interest the man who used state rights to defend Negro slavery, but society today holds different views.

There is nothing more important to a nation than clear-minded, strong-limbed, healthy children.

That heritage of childhood is national its scope. It can not be encompassed within political subdivisions.

Men accept centralized government to regulate commerce, prohibit lotteries, destroy the oleomargarine industry through taxation, nationalize banks, check disease in live stock, control the sale of drugs and to perform countless other functions.

But they profess a fear of centralized government if childhood would be taken from factory and shop.

Then the legal wits thunder their tomes and phrasings and word balancings.

Then political geography is injected into an issue that strikes at the root of civilization and the perpetuation of our institutions.

Centralized labor yields to none in its opposition to government interference with the individual.

But children are not individuals in the popular sense or the legal sense. They are potential individuals. Their faculties are undeveloped. Their rights are sunshine, play and health. Society should insist that their lives be not wasted in wage exploitation.

Even the primitive instinct of self-preservation should impel society to this course.

With the passage by congress of the child labor amendment, the proposal must now be approved by three-fourths of the state legislatures. In this fight crocodile tears will be shed lest children be prohibited from wearing their lives away in some factory or mill.

There will be no distinction made between work on the farm or in the kitchen and work for wages.

There will be no distinction between adults, in full possession of their faculties, and a helpless child.

Opponents will say that the government may eventually interfere with their liberty. They insist on putting children in the same class with themselves.

These are but samples of the quibbling, hair-splitting and vicious reasoning that friends of childhood will be called upon to refute.

MILL BARONS' POVERTY PLEA REFUTED BY UNION OFFICIAL

New York, June 7.—The claim of American cotton manufacturers that they are handicapped by high wages, and cannot compete with foreigners is refuted by Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers. The employers' statement is made in connection with the report that 175,000,000 square yards of cotton goods were imported last year.

President McMahon shows that this importation is but 3 per cent of the total cotton cloth manufactured in the United States. The tariff rate ranges from 16 to 22 cents per pound.

"Our competitors," said President McMahon, "must pay 30 cents per pound for our cotton and must add at least 16 cents per pound for the finished product.

"Yet we are told that these same manufacturers are able to pay 48 cents per pound for cotton, or 52 cents per pound for cotton of the finer grade, or double the cost of cotton, a large amount of which is used by our American manufacturers.

"The claim is made by manufacturers that differences in labor cost handicap them. Let us see if this claim is true or false. The 54 hour law for employes in England and all over Europe is 48 per week or less, whereas in the United States, with the exception of Massachusetts, and the greater part of Rhode Island, the hours of labor are now generally 54, with the exception of a few southern states, such as Alabama and Georgia, where they can work women and children from 66 to 72 hours per week.

"Our weavers operate from 20 to 40 looms per weaver on plain cotton cloths. This is possible because the loom in general use in our plain cotton mills is known as the Draper automatic. On the other hand, from information received direct from Lancashire, the great cotton textile center of England, the weaver in most operates but 12 looms and these in very few places. The general average is from eight to ten per weaver on plain cloths."

President McMahon says the reason for large shipments of cloth from England the past few months can be traced to the decline of the French money market.

"Our patriotic importers, as well as some of our large employers," continued President McMahon, "took advantage of the plight of the British manufacturer when this catastrophe occurred and bought British goods at 25 cents on the dollar."

The manufacturers are now demanding that congress aid them, and President McMahon asks: "How?"

"By adding another levy on the American consuming public, a levy on the workers themselves, and further restrict production on account of the inability to pay the further inflated prices? Is the textile industry, that is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year, always to remain a baby and need the attention of a nurse? Is the line of least resistance always going to be the one followed by the textile manufacturers? Do these manufacturers think that the workers, as well as the American people, forget that during the war they increased their capitalization by stock dividends and otherwise, and that the demand for each share of their inflated stock the same dividend as was paid during the period of inflation?"

"High" Wage Alibi Is Shattered; Frenzied Finance Boosts Rents

Washington, June 7.—In an address at the university of Pittsburgh a representative of the national association of manufacturers blamed the union shop for increased rents and mentioned Washington, D. C., as one of these cities.

This claim is made just when the District of Columbia is investigating the frenzied finance of large property owners and investment houses in this city.

In a probe of apartment houses, the District of Columbia rent commission reports 32 of the larger properties are mortgaged $9,000,000 more than they sold for at their last selling.

To pay the interest on these trusts, or mortgages, rents were increased to such figures that a rent commission was created to control the gouging.

Real estate corporations and mortgage companies organized dummy corporations in their offices and transferred the property to clerks who again mortgaged the properties and boosted rents.

In explaining how fictitious values are placed on properties by these transfers, Senator Ball said:

"I will just quote briefly, for instance, one apartment house, which cost $200,000, plus the cost of the land, which was $18,000. It is assessed at $235,502. It has been sold once for $400,000. It has trusts against it amounting to $609,500.

"The Chastleton (an apartment building) is assessed at $1,419,387. With its improvements, it cost $1,800,000. It was sold, or transferred on a fictitious sale, for $3,000,000. It has trusts against it of $2,863,500, more than a million more than it cost when built.

"Wardman Courts, an apartment, cost $1,262,960. It has been sold for $1,250,000. It has against it trusts of $2,397,500, over $1,150,000 more than it sold for at the last selling.

"Going on down, taking some of those with which we are familiar, the Roosevelt hotel cost about $1,500,000. It has trusts against it today of $2,865,000.

"A small apartment which cost $60,000 to build has trusts of $77,500. There are trusts of $165,000 against it today."

The probe revealed that trusts or mortgages were then sold to the public in small denominations, and rents were increased to assure the high rate of interest on the fictitious values.

STEALS $1,000,000; IS FINED A PITTANCE

New York, June 7.—Some of the railroad costs under government control that standpatters have cried about have been traced to Henry L. Joyce who pleaded guilty to defrauding the government of between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000.

Joyce was manager of the marine department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey when that company was operated by the government. He awarded contracts without competitive bidding to firms he was interested in. When the indictments were handed down his profits were placed at $2,000,000, but Hiram C. Todd, special assistant attorney general, very considerately declared that the thefts "probably" did not reach more than half that amount.

Joyce's physician declared his client's health is in a "dangerous condition" because of chronic heart trouble. Special Assistant Attorney General Todd said a government physician made the same report, and Judge English said he would not take the responsibility for sending Joyce to jail. So he paid $12,500 fine out of at least a million dollars that he unlawfully acquired.

The Joyce corporations that "cleaned up" from $50,000 to $200,000 a year, were fined $1,000 each.

Todd, the special assistant attorney general, prosecuted the Santa Fe railroad shop men two years ago on the charge of "deserting" their trains on western routes, and bringing locomotives to passengers. The trainmen refused to handle dangerous equipment at Needles, Cal., a town of 5,000 population. The passengers were cared for in hotels and in the homes of strikers.

177 ACTORS OUT

New York, June 7.—The threatened general theatrical strike in this city has dwindled to a strike of 117 actors and actresses. Other managers made terms with the Actors' Equity association, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

At a meeting of the association, attended by nearly 2,000 members, the meeting rocked with cheers and greetings to the 117. The cheering was led by Jane Cowl, Grace George and Elsie Ferguson. Equity was organized 11 years ago by three persons. Today it has 10,000 members and is an acknowledged power in the theatrical world.

PULLMAN CO. MAY DIVIDE

Chicago, June 7.—It is rumored that the Pullman company will divide its sleeping car and manufacturing divisions, and that a subsidiary company will take over the manufacturing end of the business. This will permit the company to secure choice business from railroads without being interfered with by the interstate commerce commission.

The company is interlocked with many railroad directors. It is a common carrier and is subject to the I. C. C. By forming a new company it will get out from under the commission's jurisdiction.

TO PROBE LABOR LAW

Detroit, Mich., June 7.—A commission is holding public hearings on the state workmen's compensation law. Recommendation of necessary changes will be made to the legislature. The commission was appointed by the governor and includes John J. Scannell, secretary of the state federation of labor.

CHILD LABOR CHECK IS PASSED BY CONGRESS

Washington, June 7.—By a vote of 61 to 23 the senate passed the child labor amendment to the federal constitution. The vote was five more than the necessary two-thirds. The house had previously passed the measure by a large vote.

The proposal must now be approved by three-fourths of the states. Then congress will be empowered to prohibit or regulate the labor of children under 18 years. Then congress can make any exemptions it chooses, and can set any age limit up to 18 years.

Senate opponents of the amendment emphasized state rights, and insisted that Congress had no denial of that theory of government.

Every effort in the senate to amend the amendment was defeated, the majority insisting that the measure is merely an enabling act for congress. The agitation will now be shifted to the various legislatures. It is necessary to secure the approval of three-fourths, or 36, of the states.

GOVERNMENT SPIES SHOWN TO BE FAKES

Washington, June 7.—The senate committee that is investigating the department of justice proved that secret service men in "shadow" work can be ordinary fakes.

Gaston B. Means, a former secret service man, told the committee that plain clothes agents were stolen from him on the night of March 31. Later H. J. Todd, special assistant attorney general, told the committee that Means' story was false because department agents who were shadowing Means reported that no one entered his house at the time he said the papers were stolen.

The sleuths are now "shown up" by a North Carolina attorney and two newspaper men who testified that they called on Means at the time the sleuths reported no one visited him.

MUST PUBLISH GIFTS

Washington, June 7.—In a senate amendment to the political publicity bill, all contributions in behalf of any candidate for congress or for any other government office, must be made public every 10 days. At the end of the campaign a complete financial report must be made.

The practice of shaking down postmasters and others holding government positions for political contributions is prohibited. It was stated that the amendment is intended to prevent scandals such as marked the 1920 campaign.

HEARD IN THE SENATE

Mr. Caraway—I know the senator said it was, and then he said it was not, as I understand the senator.

Mr. Pepper—I beg the senator's pardon. The Record will show.

Mr. Caraway—I do not care a hoss show, because I used to be able to remember what was said, and I should hate to think I had gotten so low that I could not at all comprehend the English language; but I want to be entirely courteous to the senator from Colorado. That is not material. I know his viewpoint just as well as I know the way to the door out there. I know where his heart lies.

STEREOTYPERS STRIKE

Alton, Ill., June 7.—Stereotypers in this city have organized and secured a wage rate of $50 a week.

WORKERS ARE TRICKED BY TIMBER EMPLOYERS

Raymond, Wash., June 7.—Declaring that their strike has exposed the company "union," and that organization under the American Federation of Labor is necessary, 1,000 unorganized mill workers have compromised a wage cut and returned to work.

The company "union" is called the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen. This outfit is now repudiated by the strikers, who declare they were "sold out." They say the legion "has been effectively broken and can never operate to cause another condition of industrial confusion in Raymond."

"Never again will the Four L's be allowed to place the workers of this community in a condition where they have not the power to call their employers and where they have no means of resisting intolerable conditions forced upon them by the mill owners," the strikers declare.

"The purpose of the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen has, in one instance, been accomplished, and in no community is there any organization to protect the workers.

"We believe it is vitally necessary that we form an organization under the American Federation of Labor for the future protection of the workers and the citizens of Raymond."

The mill workers call for the immediate organization of a bona fide trade union and express thanks "to the men and women of Raymond who so loyally came to us with their sympathy and their aid that the unfortunate would not suffer."

CANCER CURE PREDICTED

New York, June 7.—A cure for cancer will be discovered within a few years, was the prediction of Dr. Charles H. Mayo, chief surgeon of Rochester, Minn., at the opening of a cancer clinic in this city.

Dr. Mayo said research work is crystalizing toward a cure, and he believed it would be discovered by American physicians "within a few years."

"We are on the right track," said Dr. Mayo. "Cancer is as old as human history. It is a bolshevik cell which attacks and destroys the health cells that are living in a normal way, and it occurs in any part of the human body."

Dr. Mayo denied that excessive meat eating causes cancer. Laplanders and other excessive meat eaters of the far north rarely if ever have it, it is frequently found among those whose diet is fruit and vegetables. Overeating is one of the chief causes.

ISSUE STOCK DIVIDEND

New York, June 7.—The American rolling mill company has declared a 50 per cent stock dividend. This makes possible the common stock as has been increased from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 in shares of $25 par value each.

DISMISS INJUNCTION

New York, June 7.—Supreme Court Justice McCook has dismissed an injunction secured by a small group of die-hard theatrical managers against other managers who signed a contract with the Actors' equity association.

COMMUNISTS SPREAD MOLASSES TO SNARE SIMPLE-MINDED FOLK

The communists as molasses peddlers and as calculating revolutionists is shown in the parallel columns printed below. The statement on the left is by the chairman of the arrangements committee of the St. Paul "farmer-labor progressive" convention, that has been denounced by the A. F. of L. and by Senator La Follette. The statement on the right is from the Daily Worker, official paper of the workers' party, issue of March 31, 1924:

MOLASSES PEDDLING

* * * * * The charge that the communists will dominate the convention is a gross misrepresentation.

"The communists make no secret of their aims and frankly outline their method of procedure. They signify in their published statements that the program of the farmer-labor party represents the next step in progressive political development, and they are willing to co-operate in promoting every practical measure that will advance the interests of the wealth producing classes.

"There is no more reason why sincere supporters of a national farmer-labor party should doubt the communists than we should question the sincerity of Senator La Follette."

REVOLUTION

"The policy which we adopt in Minnesota will be a precedent for the whole party in relation to the national farmer-labor party when that organization is finally crystallized. It is therefore important that we adopt the correct communist policy in Minnesota as a guide to our whole party for its work inside of the whole farmer-labor party throughout the country.

"The workers' party prides itself in being a communist party; that means that it considers its work to build up and lead the forces which will bring about a proletarian revolution in the United States and establish a soviet form of government and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

MITCHELL MONUMENT DEDICATED BY MINERS

Scranton, Pa., June 7.—In court house square on Memorial day the miners' monument in honor of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, was dedicated before the largest assemblage in the history of this city. National, state and local public officials joined with union miners in honoring the memory of the 1902 strike leader in the anthracite fields. An immense parade preceded the exercises. The statue was unveiled by Miss Catherine Mitchell, daughter of the miners' former executive.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was the orator of the day. He told the story of John Mitchell's life and insisted that the observance of trade union methods, which was Mitchell's rule of action, is just as important today as it was when the anthracite miners were paid 10 cents an hour.

Other speakers included Governor Pinchot, A. F. of L. Secretary Frank Morrison, William B. Wilson, the first secretary of labor and former secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers; Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers; Franrak Farrington, president of the Illinois district, United Mine Workers, and Anthracite District Presidents Cappalini, Kennedy and Golden.

Funds to erect the monument were contributed by the union miners.

WHY SHOES ARE HIGH

New York, June 7.—A clear profit of $4,892,255 for the first five months of the present year is reported by the International shoe company. This after depreciation, interest and federal taxes have been paid and is a gain over the same period last year, when net profits totaled $4,354,259.

IS COMMON CARRIER

Washington, June 7.—The United States supreme court has ruled that the American railway express company is a common carrier and subject to the interstate commerce commission. Lower courts were reversed.

CANADIAN WORKERS REFUSE TO DIVIDE

Montreal, Quebec, June 7.—Following the A. F. of L. executive council meeting in this city, attempts are being made to divide workers of Canada and the United States.

While here President Gompers denounced the Canadian labor bold dollars were considered, Canadian trade unionists are receiving from their international unions nearly double the amount they receive. The other considerations, however, are understood by workers on this side. Namely, food, fuel, electricity and amity between workers of the two countries is unsatisfactory to certain interests and the A. F. of L. editorial the Montreal Gazette complains that Canadian workers do not manage their own affairs, and the Gazette insists that this situation "from the Canadian point of view, is economically undesirable, besides being humiliating. It is something against which Canadian legislatures should resolutely set their faces."

The Gazette approves a jingo speech by Mr. McCrea, member from Sherbrooke, who spoke in the house of commons against Canadian workers aligning themselves as they do.

At the next meeting of the Montreal trades and labor council the McCrea speech was declared "devoid of truthful foundation" and a resolution condemnation "when uttered by labor representatives and unshielded by political privileges, it is sometimes considered as seditious and dealt with accordingly," the unionists declared.

LABOR IS DEFENDED; PROPERTY DEFIED

Springfield, Mass., June 7.—In resolutions favoring labor's right to organize, the general conference of the Methodist church recommended an increasing share for labor in the control of industry, and a living wage.

The church went further in this direction when it declared "that the total wealth of the nation, including that created by labor, should be devoted to the development of all the people in ways to be determined by the people themselves."

CHECK SALMON FISHING

Washington, June 7.—The senate passed the house Sutherland bill, which is intended to break the power of packing corporations in the Alaskan salmon waters. These have been so protected against competition by industry since 1906. Under the Sutherland bill traps are abolished. From 1907 to 1922 more than 332,000,000 salmon have been caught by this method.

The trap is a net, often a mile long, arranged in such a way that when salmon go in they can not get out. Then they are killed, just as in the mouth of fresh water where the salmon enter from the ocean to spawn.

ANTIS DEFEATED

San Jose, Cal., June 7.—Voters repudiated the "American plan" and the entire anti-union posse by re-electing William J. Bigger, member of the Carpenters' union, to the city council. The unionist was opposed by large elements of the citizenship, including churchmen and merchants, who are tired of the union-smashing policy of the "American planners."

FAVOR STATE LABOR BANK

New Haven, Conn., June 7.—By a referendum vote Connecticut trade unionists have declared for a state labor bank.

PROFITS ARE HIGH FOR SELECT GROUPS

New York, June 7.—Net profits of more than $125,681 for the first three months of the present year is reported by 49 important corporations, representing railroads, coal, oil, public utilities, steel, motor accessories, stores and motors. This is an increase of 21 per cent over the same period last year, and indicates the tremendous profiteering made by those who have monopolies or who control natural resources.

It is stated that public utilities report a loss over last year, but this is a "paper" loss, as the companies increased their capitalization by forcing additional "water" into their concerns. Profits in many nearly double, while profits of important railroads increased nearly 10 per cent over last year.

Reports from the stores group would indicate, it is stated, that wholesalers of coal, food and products concerns, tobacco companies, mail order and chain store companies are published, these concerns will show increased sales, as compared with the year 1923.

RAILROADS CONTROL COMPANY "UNIONS"

Washington, June 7.—Not one railroad company "union" has appealed a dispute to the railroad labor board, nor has any dispute affecting members of a company "union" ever been appealed to any tribunal created by or connected with the railroads, said Congressman Casey, labor member of the house, in defending the Howell-Barkley bill. Mr. Casey made this point in answering criticisms of the bill who claim this legislation is an attack on company "unions."

So long as members of the company "unions" are satisfied to restrict the handling of grievances to their respective railroads, there is nothing in the Howard-Barkley bill that will compel a change, said Mr. Casey.

The congressman quoted senate committee hearings which prove that these company "unions" are maintained by the railroads. Theodore W. Darr of the Pennsylvania railroad company "union" told a senate committee that representatives of the company "union" are "provided with the necessary transportation and the company will reimburse them for time lost and for reasonable expenses" while opposing the Howell-Barkley bill. Another company "union" representative (Peferman) told the same story.

"Furthermore, members of congress would contend that any bona fide labor union exists where the management controls the actions of the representatives of these so-called unions and pays all expense incurred for time lost and other expenses, and so forth, of the representatives," said Mr. Casey.

"Furthermore, it is not a fair assumption that so long as the railroads meet all of the expenses connected with the maintenance of a company "union," and pay the expenses of the representatives, that there will be no grievances against such a unionized not created by and connected with the railroad itself?"

ROCK-DUSTING MINES ARE LESS DANGEROUS

Washington, June 7.—Rock dust would undoubtedly have prevented two coal mine explosions which have each cost $1,000,000 in workmen's compensation, property damage and other costs since the first of the year, according to George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the bureau of mines.

The cost of these explosions would probably be sufficient to rock-dust all the bituminous coal mines of the United States without increasing the total cost of coal for this year, said Mr. Rice.

In England, where rock dust in dry mines is required by law, the direct cost of this preventative is not over 1 cent per ton, and in many cases not more than half of that, Mr. Rice points out.

The bituminous coal companies sprinkle their mines with water to keep down the dangerous coal dust. But water is unreliable, hard to apply and is not as dependable, as water evaporates and if the sprinkling is neglected for a short time an explosion may follow.

WILL NOT BE TRICKED BY COMPANY "UNION"

Detroit, Mich., June 7.—At a mass meeting of organized street car men, the employment company "union" of the municipal street car company was again repudiated. It was believed at one time that differences with the management would be adjusted. The latter insisted that the men express their choice as to what representment them. To this the union agreed if the ballots were counted by the city clerk. The management objected and the unionists now declare that the management wants to count the votes. This has caused the latest split.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST

Los Angeles, Cal., June 7.—"Never in the history of Los Angeles have there been so many thousands of persons here as there are at present," says the Southern California Labor Press.

"There is no way to determine the exact number, but there is no doubt that there are many thousands. The serious has the situation become that it is actually a menace to the community.

"Somebody in authority should stop the false propaganda being spread throughout the nation relative to 'opportunities' in Los Angeles."

HIGH RAILROAD PROFITS

New York, June 7.—The Erie railroad reports a remarkable financial gain for the first four months of this year. Net profits were $6,178,892, as compared with $1,965,358 in the same period last year.

The New York Central railroad reports a profit last year of $45,239,436, or 5.63 per cent on its capital stock. The previous year's profits equaled 7.7 per cent.

Profit Is Not Government's Function

Washington, June 7.—"This government is not operated for profit, but for the general welfare," declared Senator Ashurst, in answer to colleagues who opposed wage increases for postal employees on the ground of economy.

"Of all the statesmen men in public life is a postmaster general who keeps harping upon the theory that he must cripple the post office service in order to avoid a deficit in his department," said Mr. Ashurst.

"This is now the time to tell senators that the business of this government little has contacted for profit but is conducted for the general welfare.

"Theories say the post office must be self-supporting, and that the man who does not use the post office must be made to be required to pay for its support.

"In my opinion, we ought to care little for deficits in the post office is self-supporting or not. The postal service is the agency by which our powerful race sends out information at cheap rates. If the present postmaster general is unable to prevent a deficit, it will not weigh against him, in my opinion.

"Some persons say the army does not pay; the navy does not pay. Some folk see only money profits, but there are intangible profits, just as powerful and necessary as are money profits. We do not want our army and navy to pay money profits. The dividends and profits of our public schools are informed, educated young ladies and gentlemen.

"The post office always pays profits, intangible profits. Our dividends are in the transportation and dissemination of reading matter at cheap rates.

"The army and the navy pay. They are the means of our nation's tranquillization, its dignity, its defense. The forest reserves pay, not money profits, but the potential profits, and in some places in the west their management is becoming odious, because as stumpage is being made by men looking through the wrong end of the telescope to get money profits out of the forests.

"Let us have done with the business of trying to make money profits out of the post office and the national forests.

"Government is but a harness, sir, to draw civilization's load. If we transport documents, letters and papers at reasonable rates, we may receive but small money dividends, but we shall receive dividable and imperishable dividends by having an informed nation."

BOOTLEGGER'S SENTENCE IS REVOKED

Washington, June 7.—Coolidge has revoked the sentence of Jess Smith, bootlegger, who was sentenced to serve two years in the federal penitentiary by President Coolidge, he released on bail. After the president acted, Federal Judge Wilkerson and Wilkerson ordered the bootlegger's arrest and confinement in jail on the ground that the president has no power to act in such cases.

In ordering the man's release the supreme court did not pass on the merits of the case. That will be decided at the fall term of court, and promises to be a verdict of far-reaching effect.

ALLEN LAW IS DEAD

Kansas City, Mo., June 7.—In an address to the state federation of labor convention R. S. Brennan declared that Allen's industrial court law of Kansas is a dead issue in that state.

The convention was bitter in its denunciation of Governor Hyde because of his action in calling out troops during the shop men's strike and the miners' strike. There was no violence, and the governor "lent aid and comfort to the roads to establish the anti-union shop," the resolution declares.

The convention instructed officers to oppose every attempt to destroy the state primary law. Attention was called to the practice of railroads in employing insufficient track men during winter months.

NON-UNIONISTS EMPLOYED

Louisville, Ky., June 7.—Chancellor Allen issued an injunction against an anti-union painting contractor during any work on the new Elks' home. The request for a court order was made by the building committee of the Elks.

The contractor operated on the union plan when he secured the contract, which was understood to be a union job.

UNION DECLINE CHECKED

Ottawa, Ontario, June 7.—Figures published by the department of labor indicate a check in the recession of trade union membership in the Dominion of Canada which has continued during the three-year period from 1920 to 1922. In 13 years the membership of labor organizations in Canada has increased from 183,132 to 378,092.